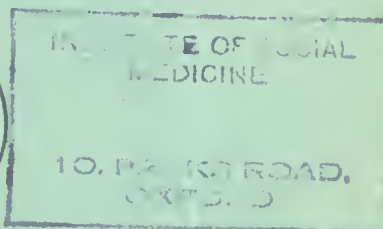


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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.



ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

Health & Sanitary Condition

OF THE

County and Burghs

FOR THE YEAR

1937

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

THE

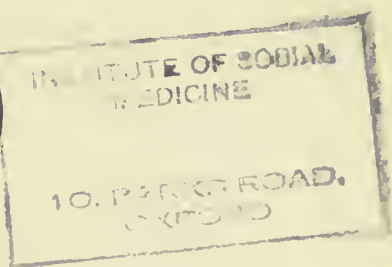
COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND THE

COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.



COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.



ANNUAL REPORTS

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Health & Sanitary Condition

OF THE

County and Burghs

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BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND THE

COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

ALLOA :

M. Gardner, "Journal " Office.

24 Candleriggs, 1938.

To the Department of Health for Scotland, the County Council of
Clackmannan, and the Town Councils of Alloa, Alva,
Tillicoultry, and Dollar.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1937 upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs within it. The Report is arranged in the form suggested by the Department of Health for Scotland.

As in recent years the Annual Reports of the County Sanitary Inspector and the County Veterinary Inspector are included under the same cover.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. C. FINLATOR,

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Buildings,

Alloa, October, 1938.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Staff:


County Medical Officer of Health ...	C. C. Finlator, M.D. D.P.H.
County Sanitary Inspector	David Wood
Health Visitors (Registered Nurses, holding C.M.B. Cert., etc.) ..	Miss J. G. B. Brown, Miss M. F. Clark, Miss L. Irving
Clerk	James G. Robertson
Assistant Clerks	Miss N. P. Forsyth and Miss E. Jeffrey
Assistant Sanitary Inspector	S. Gauld

Part-time Staff:

County Veterinary Inspector	George C. Inglis, M.R.C.V.S.
Medical Superintendent, County Fever Hospital.	Mary S. Stevenson, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant School Medical Inspector	D. Fletcher, L.R.C.P., and S.E., D.P.H.
Eye Specialist	Dr T. Stewart Barrie
Ear, Nose, and Throat Specialist	Dr R. B. Lumsden
Specialist Obstetrician and Gynecologist	Dr D. McIntyre
District Medical Officers (Poor Law):	
Alloa Parish	Dr S. D. Large and Dr A. D. Macdonald
Alva Parish	Dr W. E. Faulkner and Dr Hector McKenzie
Tillicoultry Parish	Dr E. Chapelle
Dollar Parish	Dr D. Fletcher
Clackmannan Parish	Dr G. M. Hetherington
The School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres are attended by local Medical Practitioners for periods of six months in rotation.	
The District Nurses give part-time assistance in the various branches of Public Health work.	
Part-time Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—Alva—J. D. Robertson; Tillicoultry—D. Walker; Dollar—P. Smith.	

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN, 1937.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The major health services, for which the County Council are responsible, are dealt with first, while separate sections follow dealing with the minor health services for which the County and Town Councils are each responsible in their respective areas.

~~POPULATION—AREA—DENSITY~~ ~~POPULATION—AREA—DENSITY~~ ~~POPULATION—AREA—DENSITY~~ POPULATION—AREA—DENSITY OF POPULATION.

	Population		Area in Acres	Persons per Acre
	1931 Census	Estimated at Middle of 1937		
Clackmannan County Landward	10,367	10,924	33,143	0·33
Alloa Burgh	13,322	13,436	1,074	12·51
Alva Burgh	3,820	3,894	270	14·42
Tillicoultry Burgh	2,953	3,107	248	12·53
Dollar Burgh	1,485	1,446	219	6·60
Total	31,947	32,807	34,954	0·94

VITAL STATISTICS.

The birth rates and various death rates for the year 1937 in the Burghs, the County Landward Area and the County as a whole are shown in tabular form and compared with the rates for Scotland in Table I. of Appendix I. The average rates, i.e. the mean of the rates recorded in each of the five preceding years (1932-36), are also shown in Table I. as they are more reliable than the rates of a single year in small communities.

The following statistics relate to the whole County, including the Burghs, and a comparison with corresponding statistics for the whole of Scotland is made. The figures are corrected for transfers but not adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution.

The birth rate was 16.3 as compared with a rate for Scotland of 17.6. It is 0.1 below last year's rate and 0.4 above the average. Of the 534 births, 21 were illegitimate, equal to a rate of 3.9 per 100 births, (rate for Scotland, 6.2).

The marriages numbered 212, equivalent to a rate of 6.5 per 1,000 population, the corresponding rate for Scotland being 7.7. The rate is 0.7 above that of last year.

Deaths from all causes numbered 409, being equal to a death-rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population, compared with a rate of 13.9 for Scotland. The death-rate is 0.1 higher than that of last year and 0.1 below the average.

The infantile mortality rate was 64 per 1,000 births compared with 80 for Scotland. It is 19 below the rate for last year and 18.4 below the average.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.30 compared with 0.56 for Scotland. The corresponding averages were 0.47 for the County and 0.58 for Scotland. Deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis represented a rate of 0.07 for the County compared with 0.18 for Scotland, corresponding averages being 0.09 and 0.19 respectively.

Deaths from epidemic diseases produced a rate of 0.43 compared with 0.90 for Scotland, the corresponding averages being 0.65 and 0.72.

A general survey of the statistics for the year shows that while, as usual, our birth-rate is below that for Scotland, we compare very favourably with Scotland as regards our various death rates.

A.—GENERAL SANITATION.

Details of (1) Water Supplies, (2) Drainage Systems, (3) Sewage Purification, (5) Offensive Trades, and (6) Miscellaneous matters come within the scope of minor health services and are therefore dealt with in the sections allocated to them later in this report under the various Local Authorities concerned. (4) Pollution of Rivers is a matter, the control of which comes within the jurisdiction of the County Council, and it is therefore considered here.

(4) Pollution of Rivers.—The Scottish Advisory Committee on Rivers Pollution Prevention have not yet issued their report upon their investigations regarding the River Forth and its tributaries above Kincardine Ferry. In the circumstances it might be inadvisable to report upon individual pollutions before the Committee have completed their investigations. In the meantime, if any complaints are received regarding pollutions, they are enquired into and an effort is made to have defects remedied when practicable.

B.—HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

These are considered in the section dealing with the area of each individual Local Authority.

C.—FOOD SUPPLY.

1. **Milk.** 2. **Meat,** and 3. **Miscellaneous.**—The administration of the Acts, Orders and Regulations dealing with Food has been continued on the same lines as previously. The Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors report upon these matters, as they carry out the routine work. All the slaughterhouses and many of the dairies and the premises used for the production, storage or sale of meat and food were inspected by me. The standard of cleanliness and the methods employed were reasonably satisfactory at most of the premises inspected. At one dairy special investigations were made arising out of a complaint received from Glasgow Corporation and the Milk Marketing Board regarding the presence of tubercle bacilli in the milk and its low standard of cleanliness. All animals were examined by the Veterinary Inspector and many samples of milk were tested from individual cows and in bulk. Improvement in the premises and also in the milking methods were obtained and the cows were specially inspected at frequent intervals by the Veterinary Inspector. As a result of the action taken there has been no further cause for complaint. At another dairy, analysis of milk showed that it was deficient in fat due to the addition of water. It was found that there were some leaks of water in the milk cooler which allowed the water to mix with the milk. Such carelessness on the part of any producer will be severely dealt with in future although in this instance the producer gave a reasonable explanation and was only reprimanded by the Committee concerned.

D.—MEDICAL SERVICES.

1, 2 and 3. **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**—A copy of the Scheme was included as an Appendix to my Report for 1930. The following statistical details are given as requested by the Department of Health for Scotland:—

1. Births:—

- (a) Number Registered: (1) Legitimate, 513; (2) Illegitimate, 21.
- (b) Number Notified: 503.
- (c) Number attended by Midwives: 119.
- (d) Number of Still-births: 18.

2. Infant Mortality:—

- (a) Number of deaths: 34.
- (b) Rate per 1,000 births: 64.
- (c) Number of deaths according to age groups and causes of death: See Table III. of Appendix I.

3. Maternal Mortality:—

- (a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or child-birth: 5.
- (b) Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis: 1.

4. Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915:—

Detailed reports have been forwarded to the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, the Department of Health for Scotland and the County Council. They may be summarised as follows:—Midwives giving notice of intention to practise: County District, 3; Alloa, 11; Alva, 2; Tillicoultry, 1; Dollar, 3. Eight of the 20 midwives normally act as maternity nurses and not as midwives, although qualified to do so in terms of the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937. Births attended by Midwives, 149.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1 (none in the practice of midwives).

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis, 2 (one in a midwife's practice); Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 3 (one in a midwife's practice).

Cases of Still-birth, 18 (6 in practice of midwives); Cases in which midwives had to call in the services of a doctor, 26.

The Act, in general, worked smoothly.

The Inspector and Assistant Inspectors made 26 inspections of midwives.

5. Home Visitation:—

The following Table gives particulars of the Health Visitors visits to children and expectant mothers during 1937:—

	County District	Alloa	Alva	Tillicoultry	Dollar	Total
NUMBER VISITED—						
Infants	222	220	75	56	14	573
Children (1 to 5 yrs.)	252	599	91	88	42	1082
Expectant Mothers	82	140	24	17	6	269
TOTAL VISITS—						
Infants	917	1982	384	259	122	3664
Children (1 to 5 yrs.)	1272	3129	816	579	117	5913
Expectant Mothers	163	378	70	58	21	590

6. Voluntary Workers:—

A number of ladies continue to give voluntary assistance at Welfare centres, at Alloa Day Nursery and as members of Committees. Their assistance in these activities is of much value and is greatly appreciated by mothers and children, and by the County Council and the officials connected with the Scheme.

7, 8, 9, and 22. Welfare Centres are established at Alloa, Alva and Tillicoultry, at each of which a meeting is held once a week. A doctor attends twice each month at the Alloa Centre, and once each month at Alva and Tillicoultry Centres, when ante-natal, post-natal, and child welfare consultations are held. At the other meetings, Health Talks and Sewing and Cookery Demonstrations are arranged to form a course in Mothercraft. The attendances at the Welfare Centres were as follows:—

7. Ante-natal Consultations—Expectant Mothers attending, 15. Premises suitably equipped for ante-natal examinations are available at Alloa Day Nursery, but are not used by practitioners to any great extent.

8. Post-natal Consultations, 42 attendances by mothers.

9. Child Welfare Consultations:—

	Alloa	Alva	Tilly.
No. of Sessions (one hour's duration)	22	11	10
(a) Number of children attending under 1 year of age	50	15	8
Number of children attending over 1 year of age ...	37	7	11

- (b) Total number of attendances under 1 year of age 125 21 15
 Total number of attendances over 1 year of age 183 21 39
- (e) Illnesses Recorded:—Anaemia, digestive disturbances, bronchial affections, cardiac conditions, hernia, phimosi, skin affections, tonsils and adenoids, eye, ear, and nasal diseases, enlarged glands, paralysis, deformities, injuries, burns, malnutrition, naevus, dental caries, etc.

22. The educational side of the work is dealt with at the mothercraft meetings, of which there were 18 in Alloa, 41 in Alva, and 42 in Tillicoultry. The attendances of mothers were:—Alloa, 2,062; Alva, 855; Tillicoultry, 1,621. The children accompany their mothers at these meetings and are thus regularly under the observation of the Health Visitors and Voluntary Helpers. They are weighed at regular intervals and their progress is noted. The interest of the mothers in the development of their children is thus fostered and stimulated. The attendances of children were:—Alloa, 1,966; Alva, 833; Tillicoultry, 1,148.

10. Special Treatment Centres:—

Treatment is given at the doctors' consultations at the Welfare Centres, and cases may be referred from them to the School Clinics if necessary.

- (1) Teeth.—One child was referred to a School Dental Clinic.
- (2) Eyes.—Twelve children were treated by the Eye Specialist at the School Clinic.
- (3) Minor Ailments.—The Health Visitors attended to 199 minor ailments at Alloa Day Nursery, at their office premises or at School Clinics. Medical cards were issued to enable necessitous cases to attend a doctor for urgent reasons.
- (4) Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.—A mercury vapour lamp was installed at Alloa Day Nursery in September, 1927. Two periods per week are reserved for children attending the Day Nursery whose treatment is given by the Matron. Four periods are also available for out-patients who are treated by a Health Visitor.

(a) Number of attendances:—

	1936.	1937.
Day Nursery Children	309	215
Out-Patients	1159	1322

(b) Number of cases:—

	1936.	1937.
Day Nursery Children	26	20
Out-Patients	46	60

(c) The conditions treated were rickets, general debility, enlarged glands, rheumatism and some skin affections.

The treatment of out-patients has been extended to include school children and selected cases of adults (5 in number) requiring treatment of ailments for which the Public Health Local Authority is responsible.

(5) Orthopædic Treatment.—A scheme was inaugurated in 1933, and details are given on a subsequent page.

11. Day Nursery, etc.:—

There is a Day Nursery in Alloa which accommodates up to 30 children (6 under 1 year and 24 over 1 year).

(a) Number of attendances:—

	1936.	1937.
(1) Under 1 year of age	1030	894
(2) Over 1 year of age	4094	4040
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5124	4934

(b) Charges at the rate of 5d, 4d or 3d are made for day attendances, and 9d for day and night residence. Necessitous children are admitted free.

Total charges (4,934 attendances) ... £100 14 2

(c) Receipts £99 9 2

During the year, 16 children were resident day and night in the Nursery, making a total of 369 days residence. Most of the children were admitted owing to illness of their mothers in Hospital or for other good reason.

12. Food and Milk:—

The details of milk, milk substitutes, and other food supplied under Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes to expectant mothers and nursing mothers and children under five years of age, during the year ended 31st December, 1937, were as follows:—

	Mothers.	Children.
(1) Number of persons supplied with liquid milk, dried milk, milk substitutes and other food preparations	107	174

		Mothers.	Children.
(2)	Liquid milk—		
	Total quantity supplied (Gallons)...	690	760
(3)	Dried milk and other milk substitutes—		
	Total quantity supplied—		
	Cow and Gate ...	31 lbs.	46 lbs.
	Osternilk ...	27 lbs.	54 lbs.
	Trufood ...	34 lbs.	68 lbs.
(4)	Other food preparations—		
	Malt and Oil ...	149 lbs.	230 lbs.
	Virol ...	34 lbs.	57 lbs.
(5)	Total cost to Local Authority (2) ...	£145	0 0
	(3) ...	24	6 9
	(4) ...	20	17 2
	Total ...	£190	3 11
	Amount recovered by Local Authority ...	25	16 7
	Net cost ...	£164	7 4

13 and 14. Measles and Whooping Cough:—

- (a) These diseases are not notifiable in the County.
- (b) Number of Deaths—Measles, 2; Whooping Cough, 2.
- (c) Number of cases removed to Hospital—Measles, 2; Whooping Cough, 2.
- (d) Domiciliary visits were made by the Health Visitors as required.
- (e) No special staff was required.

15. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case was notified and admitted to Hospital. No blindness resulted.

16. Maternity Hospitals.—Six ante-natal cases, one abortion and twenty-nine abnormal confinements were treated in Maternity Hospitals or in the County Hospital, Alloa.

17. Homes for Unmarried Mothers.—No cases were sent to such Homes.

18. Hospitals for Sick Children:—

Sixty-three children were admitted to various Hospitals, including the Hospitals for Sick Children, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the local Hospitals.

19, 20, and 21. Convalescent Homes, Boarding-out, Home Helps.—Home help can be arranged for maternity cases under our Scheme. One application was received and granted.

22. Educational.—See under Welfare Centres above.

23. Agencies Associated with Scheme:—

The Sub-Committee keeps in touch with other Committees of the County Council and public voluntary agencies which deal with welfare work.

24. Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland), 1929.

- (1) Total number of cases of (a) puerperal fever, 2;
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 3.
- (2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital:—
(a) puerperal fever, 0;
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 3.
- (3) Total number of deaths, (a) puerperal fever, 1;
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 0.
- (4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery:—
(a) puerperal fever, 1;
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 1.
- (5) Number of deaths included under (4), 0.
- (6) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for:
 - (i) Consultant Service, 1.
 - (ii) Bacteriological Examination, 0.
 - (iii) Skilled Nursing at home, 0.
 - (iv) Hospital Treatment, 3.
- (7) Observations on the working of the Regulations:—
Arrangements have been made for a complete scheme embracing all the provisions outlined in (6).

25. Other Provisions:—

Cases of pneumonia are admitted to the County Fever Hospital.

Arrangements are in force for the provision of Insulin. None was required during the year under the Scheme.

Owing to difficulties in arranging suitable terms of service with the general medical practitioners, the Scheme proposed in terms of the provisions of the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, had not become operative at the end of the year.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION, SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The following tabular statement of the work of the year ending 31st July, 1937, is given here for information and record purposes. Typewritten copies have already been submitted to the Department and the County Council.

- II. (a) Number of Schools 19
- (b) Number of children on Register and in average attendance.

The accompanying Table gives particulars.

SCHOOL	Average No. on Roll.	Average No. in Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
PRIMARY—			
Alloa Academy E.D. ...	134.7	121.2	90.0
Alva Academy E.D. ...	473.8	432.1	91.2
Alloa Technical and Com- mercial	334.2	303.0	90.7
Clackmannan	369.3	333.2	90.2
Coalsnaughton	167.3	152.4	91.1
Dollar Public	113.6	97.9	86.2
Fishcross	103.0	92.4	89.7
Forestmill	27.9	26.4	94.6
Menstrie	135.1	126.4	93.6
Park	487.8	438.0	89.7
oauchie	399.6	369.4	92.4
South	234.9	214.7	91.4
Sunnyside	462.4	428.8	92.7
Tillicoultry	476.7	435.4	91.65
Tullibody	149.2	135.0	90.5
Alloa Episcopal	229.1	213.5	93.2
Alloa (Town) St. Mungo's	299.1	261.7	87.5
SECONDARY—			
Alloa Academy	287.1	268.1	93.4
Alva Academy	173.9	159.3	91.6
Special Class—			
Ludgate	4.1	2.4	58.5
	5,062.8	4,611.3	91.08

- III. Number of Visits to Schools for Systematic
Examinations by Medical Officers

Number of Special Visits to Schools by the
Medical Officer

68

Sanitary Condition of Schools.

Improvements carried out in the Schools during the past year may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) Electric light has been installed at Fishcross School and extended and renewed at the Manual Training Centre, Alloa. Improvements in artificial lighting have been made at several other schools. Forestmill School is now the only school in the County without electric light.
- (2) The removal of galleries from class-rooms and the supply of modern furnishings have taken place, according to plan, at Clackmannan, Sunnyside and Sauchie Schools and at Alva Academy. Tan-sad chairs with back rests have replaced stools in certain science rooms.
- (3) Wash-hand basins have been modernised at Clackmannan School and outside drinking fountains have been installed at St. Mungo's School, Alloa. The usual repairs and renovations required for sanitary appliances have been carried out satisfactorily in all schools.
- (4) The treatment of playgrounds with tarmacadam has been extended at Alloa Academy, Sauchie, Dollar, Coalsnaughton, Tullibody and St. Mungo's Schools.
- (5) The laying out of the playing field adjoining Park School, Alloa, and which will serve all primary schools in Alloa, has been commenced.

B. School Nurses.

The following shows the work of the nurses during the year, exclusive of their work at the various Clinics which is dealt with in Section XI.

No. of Visits to Schools with Medical Officers ...	75
No. of other Visits to Schools	362
No. of Visits to Homes	539
No. of Examinations of children in School ...	4,813
No. of Inspections and Clinics with Dentists ...	142

F. Presence of Parents.

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 556 for the 1,576 children examined or 35.28 per cent. compared with 35.23 last year and a mean of 32.98 in the preceding five years. The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age groups:—

Age 5,	62.68 per cent.
Age 9,	32.30 per cent.
Age 12,	15.04 per cent.
Age 16,	0.00 per cent.

VII. A. Total Number of Children Examined.

New Admissions (aged about 5):—			
Boys, ... ..	...	256	
Girls, ... ..	...	237	
Aged Nine:—			
Boys, ... ..	...	266	
Girls, ... ..	...	251	
Aged Twelve:—			
Boys, ... ..	...	262	
Girls, ... ..	...	270	
Aged Sixteen:—			
Boys, ... ..	...	20	
Girls, ... ..	...	14	
Total Routine Cases	...	—	1,576
Cases Specially Presented:—			
Boys, ... ..	...	221	
Girls, ... ..	...	237	
		—	458
Re-examinations	...	...	2,034
			230
Total	...	...	2,264

The total number examined last year was 2,213 and the mean of the preceding five years was 2,632.

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases. They include "Specials" sent to Alloa Inspection Clinic, particulars of which will be found in Section XI.

B. and C.—Number of Children notified to Parents as suffering from Defects, and the Number Receiving Attention.

	Total Number of Notices.	Received attention after 1st Notice
Uncleanliness—Head ...	1	1
Uncleanliness—Body ...	1	1
Tonsils Enlarged ...	83	33
Defective Vision ...	147	81
Discharging Ears ...	22	19
External Eye Disease ...	25	18
Ringworm and Favus ...	1	1
Other Skin Diseases ...	22	22
Other Conditions ...	114	100
TOTAL ...	416	276

The above table does not include cases of defective teeth which are dealt with in the Dentists' report. Many untreated cases of defective vision and enlarged tonsils received treatment later, after having been followed up. The above numbers refer to Routine Inspections only and do not include special cases reported by nurses, teachers and parents, and dealt with as they occurred at Clinics or otherwise.

F.—Average Heights and Weights.

	AGE GROUP			
	5	9	12	16
Boys—				
Average Age in Years ...	5 $\frac{2}{12}$	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	12 $\frac{4}{12}$	16 $\frac{5}{12}$
Number Examined ...	256	266	262	20
Heights in Inches ...	41·8	50·1	55·9	65·9
Anthropometric Standard ...	41·0	49·7	55·0	64·3
Weights in Lbs. ...	40·8	60·8	79·2	131·9
Anthropometric Standard ...	39·9	60·4	76·7	119·0
GIRLS—				
Average Age in years ...	5 $\frac{3}{12}$	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	12 $\frac{4}{12}$	16 $\frac{4}{12}$
Number Examined ...	237	251	270	14
Heights in Inches ...	41·9	50·5	57·3	63·8
Anthropometric Standard ...	40·8	48·7	55·7	64·8
Weights in Lbs. ...	39·7	58·7	79·7	112·5
Anthropometric Standard ...	39·6	55·5	76·4	112·7

With the exception of a small group of girls at age 16, all the average heights and weights are higher than the corresponding Anthropometric Standards. There is a very slight lowering of the averages of boys compared with last year's records and a slight raising of the averages of girls. As the children are weighed and measured without shoes, in ordinary indoor clothing, one must expect slight variations according to the weather, prevailing fashions in clothing and other factors from year to year.

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

				ROUTINES.						SPECIALS.
				Boys	Per Cent.	Gir's	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined				804		772		1576		
D.	CLOTHING:—									
	Insufficient,	...	...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
	Disrepair,	...	...	1	·12	0	·00	1	·06	0
	Dirty,	...	...	1	·12	0	·00	1	·06	0
E.	FOOTGEAR:—									
	Unsatisfactory,	...	...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
G.	CLEANLINESS OF									
	(a) HEAD:—									
	Dirty,	...	...	2	·25	3	·39	5	·32	1
	Verminous,	...	...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
	(b) BODY:—									
	Dirty,	...	...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
	Verminous,	...	...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
H.	CONDITION OF SKIN:—									
	(a) HEAD:—									
	Ringworm,	...	...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
	Impetigo,	...	...	3	·37	0	·00	3	·19	1
	Favus,	...	...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
	Other Diseases,	...	...	1	·12	2	·26	3	·19	1
	(b) BODY:—									
	Ringworm,	...	...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
	Impetigo,	...	...	2	·25	1	·13	3	·19	0
	Scabies,	...	...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	1
	Other Diseases,	...	...	8	1·00	3	·39	11	·70	7
I.	NUTRITION:—									
	Average and above									
	Average,	...	...	798	99·25	764	98·96	1562	99·11	0
	Below Average,	...	...	6	·75	8	1·04	14	·89	2
	Malnutrition,	...	...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
J.	TEETH:—									
	Sound,	...	...	208	25·87	209	27·08	417	26·46	0
	1 to 4 decayed,	...	...	575	71·52	552	71·50	1127	71·51	35
	5 or more decayed	...	...	21	2·61	11	1·42	32	2·03	0
K. (a)	NOSE:—									
	Catarrh,	...	...	17	2·11	14	1·81	31	1·97	3
	Obstruction,	...	...	3	·37	3	·39	6	·38	3
	Other Diseases,	...	...	0	·00	2	·26	2	·13	2

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (Continued).

	ROUTINES.						SPECIALS.
	Boys	Per Cent.	Girls	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined	804		772		1576		
K. (Continued).							
(b) THROAT:—							
TONSILS:—							
Slight Enlargement, ...	226	28.11	267	34.59	493	31.25	21
Marked Enlargement, ...	8	1.00	8	1.04	16	1.02	4
ADENOIDS:—							
Probably Present, ...	10	1.24	6	.77	16	1.02	5
Present, ...	0	.00	2	.26	2	.13	0
OTHER DISEASES:—	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1
(c) LYMPHATIC GLANDS:—							
SUBMAXILLARY:—							
Palpable Enlargement, ...	1	.12	0	.00	1	.06	0
Marked Enlargement, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Suppurating, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Cicatrices, ...	1	.12	0	.00	1	.06	0
CERVICAL:—							
Palpable Enlargement, ...	155	19.28	154	19.95	309	19.61	9
Marked Enlargement, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Suppurating, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Cicatrices, ...	3	.37	3	.39	6	.38	0
L. EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES							
Blepharitis, ...	2	.25	1	.13	3	.19	0
Conjunctivitis, ...	2	.25	1	.13	3	.19	1
Corneal Opacities, ...	2	.25	0	.00	2	.13	0
Strabismus, ...	11	1.37	10	1.29	21	1.33	2
Other Diseases, ...	1	.12	3	.39	4	.25	3
M. VISION:—							
Good Vision, 6/6, ...	439	80.11	417	77.94	856	79.04	0
Fair Vision, 6/9 & 6/12, ...	71	12.96	70	13.09	141	13.02	7
Bad Vision, 6/18 plus, ...	22	4.01	28	5.23	50	4.62	12
One Eye only, 6/18 plus, (other eye normal)	16	2.92	20	3.74	36	3.32	0
N. EARS:—							
Otorrhoea, ...	1	.12	1	.13	2	.13	1
Wax, ...	3	.37	3	.39	6	.38	4
Other Diseases, ...	5	.62	6	.77	11	.70	3
O. HEARING:—							
Slight Deafness, ...	2	.25	1	.13	3	.19	0
Marked Deafness, ...	0	.00	1	.13	1	.06	0

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (Continued).

	ROUTINES.						SPECIALS.
	Boys	Per Cent.	Girls	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined	804		772		1576		
P. SPEECH:—							
Defective Articulation,	5	·62	0	·00	5	·32	0
Stammering, ...	3	·37	0	·00	3	·19	0
Q. MENTAL CONDITION:—							
Dull or Backward, ...	3	·37	2	·26	5	·32	0
Mentally Defective, ...	2	·25	0	·00	2	·13	0
R. HEART & CIRCULATION:—							
Organic Disease:—							
Congenital, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Acquired, ...	2	·25	1	·13	3	·19	2
Functional Disease, ...	4	·50	4	·52	8	·51	0
Anaemia, ...	6	·75	7	·91	13	·82	6
S. LUNGS:—							
Chronic Bronchitis, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Tuberculosis, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Suspected Tuberculosis, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Other Diseases, ...	17	2·11	11	1·42	28	1·78	7
T. NERVOUS SYSTEM:—							
Epilepsy, ...	1	·12	0	·00	1	·06	0
Chorea, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Infantile Paralysis, ...	1	·12	1	·13	2	·13	0
Other Diseases, ...	1	·12	3	·39	4	·25	0
U. TUBERCULOSIS (Non-Pulmonary):—							
Glands, ...	0	·00	1	·13	1	·06	0
Bones and Joints, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Abdomen, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Skin, ...	1	·12	0	·00	1	·06	0
Other Forms, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
V. RICKETS:—							
Slight, ...	2	·25	1	·13	3	·19	2
Marked, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
W. DEFORMITIES:—							
Congenital, ...	4	·50	2	·26	6	·38	0
Acquired, ...	8	1·00	3	·39	11	·70	8
X. INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:	0	·00	1	·13	1	·06	0
Y. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS,	33	4·10	33	4·27	66	4·19	18

VIII. Special Classes.

Class for dull and backward and mentally defective children in Alloa:—

On roll at beginning of year 3 Boys 2 Girls Total 5
On roll at end of year ... 3 Boys 1 Girl Total 4

At 31st July, 1937:—

In Larbert Institution ... 3 Children
In Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh ... 4 Children
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh ... 4 Children
Various Approved Schools, etc. ... 19 Children

IX. Medical Treatment.

A. Minor Ailments.

Alloa Inspection Clinic.

CONDITIONS				No. of Cases ex- cluded from School	No. of Cases not ex- cluded from School	Totals
Impetigo ...	...	...	...	20	4	24
Scabies ...	...	...	...	28	1	29
Favus and Ringworm	...	...	...	3	1	4
Other Skin Affections	...	...	...	6	8	14
Verminous Cases ...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Infectious Discases ...	...	...	...	13	0	13
Affections of Throat	...	...	...	11	13	24
" " Glands	...	...	...	0	1	1
" " Eyes	{	Conjunctivitis	...	0	3	3
" " Eyes		Blepharitis	...	1	3	4
" " Otorrhoea	...	...	...	10	3	13
" " Heart and	{	Anaemia	...	16	19	35
" " Lungs		Bronchitis	...	22	16	38
" " Lungs	{	Tuberculosis	...	0	0	0
" " Lungs		Suspected T.B.	...	0	0	0
" " Lungs		Others	...	0	0	0
" " Nervous	{	Chorea	...	1	0	1
" " System		Epilepsy	...	0	1	1
" " Non-	{	Bowels	...	1	3	4
" " Pulmonary		Glands	...	0	0	0
" " T.B.		Bones	...	0	2	2
" " T.B.		Skin	...	0	0	0
Other Conditions ...	...	...	...	47	59	106
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	179	137	316
RE-EXAMINATIONS ...	...	...	...	198	23	221
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	...	...	...	377	160	537

TREATMENT CLINICS.

Conditions Treated.

PARTICULARS OF CLINIC		Ear Affec- tions	Eye Affec- tions	Skin Affections		Other Con- ditions	Total
				Ring- worm & Favus	Other Con's		
ALLOA	No. of Cases	65	140	6	281	1180	1672
	No. of Attendances	621	580	63	1557	3917	6738
ALVA	No. of Cases	62	53	6	40	612	773
	No. of Attendances	263	231	16	298	2233	3040
TILLI- COULTRY	No. of Cases	21	18	1	36	455	531
	No. of Attendances	221	29	1	229	1139	1619
CLACK- MANNAN	No. of Cases	25	37	0	109	641	812
	No. of Attendances	244	47	0	186	996	1473
MENSTRIE	No. of Cases	6	0	0	7	74	87
	No. of Attendances	34	0	0	53	330	417
DOLLAR	No. of Cases	1	2	0	6	96	105
	No. of Attendances	2	3	0	6	117	128
SAUCHIE	No. of Cases	2	8	0	15	50	75
	No. of Attendances	7	13	0	38	93	151
TOTAL CASES		182	258	13	494	3108	4055
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		1392	903	79	2367	8825	13566

B. Defective Vision.

		Necessitous.	Non- Necessitous.
Cases treated during the year	...	17	112
Total	...	129	

C. Defective Teeth.

Mr Melville's Clinic	No. Inspected	Sound Teeth		1—4 Decayed		5 or more Decayed		No. of Per- manent Teeth Decayed	No. of Inspection Sessions
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.		
Age 6 ...	254	41	16.14	100	39.37	113	44.49	24	
Age 7 ...	238	46	19.33	108	45.38	84	35.29	14	
Age 9 ...	266	58	21.81	165	62.03	43	16.16	281	
Age 12 ...	275	60	21.82	170	61.82	45	16.36	397	
Totals ...	1033	205	19.84	543	52.56	285	27.60	786	5
Mr Wilson's Clinic									
Age 6 ...	249	32	12.85	122	49.00	95	38.15	19	
Age 7 ...	236	34	14.40	132	55.97	70	29.74	89	
Age 9 ...	251	36	14.34	156	62.15	59	23.11	277	
Age 12 ...	297	75	25.25	160	51.35	62	20.86	415	
Totals ...	1033	177	17.13	570	55.17	286	27.70	803	5
Combined Totals ...	2066	382	18.25	1113	53.38	571	28.02	1589	10

TREATMENTS 1936-37	Mr Melville's Clinic	Mr Wilson's Clinic	Combined Totals	Com. Totals 1935-36
No. of Children notified, plus casuals ...	828	820	1648	1566
No. of Children accepting, plus casuals ...	288	502	790	815
No. of Attendances at Clinics, plus casuals ...	521	795	1316	1322
No. of Temporary Teeth extracted ...	755	1117	1872	1983
No. of Permanent Teeth extracted ...	133	248	381	411
No. of Temporary Fillings ...	...	...	7	4
No. of Permanent Fillings ...	118	64	182	175
No. of Treatment Sessions ...	57	55	132	134
No. of Inspection Sessions ...	5	5	10	12
Total No. of Sessions ...	62	80	142	146

X. Feeding and Supply of Clothing.

The need for the organisation of special Feeding Schemes did not arise during the year. The existing milk schemes were continued on the same lines as last year.

The "Horlick's" Scheme, which was instituted in November, 1934, was continued. Five schools participated in it until the Easter Vacation, but two of them changed over to the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme in the summer term. The number of children taking Horlick's Milk varied from 500 to 640.

The Milk Marketing Board's Scheme, which was instituted on 7th May, 1935, was in operation during the whole school year, the number of children participating in it varying from 1480 to 1940. The number of schools in the Scheme on 9th July, when the summer holidays began, was 14.

A number of children were supplied with nourishment, e.g., milk, eggs, etc., on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, for varying periods, to enable them to attend school.

During the year, 266 children were supplied with boots and clothing or had their boots repaired under arrangements made by the Joint Committee composed of members of the Education Committee, Public Assistance Committee and the School Management Committees. Other children were supplied with boots from special organisations which exist in Alloa and Dollar.

5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Details of the number of cases notified and their admission to Hospital will be found in Table II. of Appendix I. There were notified 172 cases of scarlet fever compared with 104 in 1936, 28 of diphtheria compared with 37 in 1936, 21 cases of erysipelas compared with 15 in 1936, 65 cases of acute primary pneumonia compared with 42 in 1936, and 17 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia compared with 25 cases in 1936. The total notifications (including tuberculosis) numbered 375 compared with 292 in 1936.

6. TUBERCULOSIS.—The Scheme for prevention and treatment includes notification, visits to patients' homes by the Medical Officer, health visitors and district nurses, consultations weekly at the Medical Officer's office (dispensary treatment), domiciliary treatment with provision of medical attendance, nursing, drugs and extra nourishment, hospital treatment, sanatorium treatment, disinfection of premises and infected articles, issue of sputum flasks and pamphlets on the care of patients and prevention of the disease and free examination of contacts. Statistical returns are given in Table IV. of Appendix I.

Notification, Deaths, and Cases under Observation.—As regards Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 21 cases were notified as compared with a yearly average of 26.6 for the previous five years, while the deaths of cases under observation numbered 9 compared with a yearly average of 13.6 for the previous five years. At the end of the year 93 persons resident in the County were known to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

As regards Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 25 cases were notified, as compared with a yearly average of 24.2 for the previous five years. One case died as compared with a yearly average of 3.2 for the previous five years. Ninety-five cases were known to be still suffering from the disease at the end of the year.

Treatment.—The number of cases which received Institutional Treatment for both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis will be seen on Table IV. (Return II.) of Appendix I. It was agreed that arrangements should be made at Ochil Hill Sanatorium for collapse therapy.

There were 6 cases receiving domiciliary treatment with extra nourishment continued from last year and 14 similar cases at the end of this year.

In his capacity as Tuberculosis Officer, the M.O.H. paid 95 visits to patients and had 340 attendances of patients at his Office, compared with 96 visits and 261 attendances last year.

The District Nurses and Health Visitors paid 724 visits to cases of Tuberculosis, made up as follows:—County District, 368; Alloa, 281; Alva, 43; Tillicoultry, 13; Dellar, 19.

7. VENEREAL DISEASE.—The County Council are in combination with the County Council of Stirling and the Town Councils of Stirling and Falkirk for the provision and maintenance of V.D. Treatment Centres at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Falkirk Royal Infirmary. At both Infirmaries there are out-patient Clinics on separate days for men and women and special wards for the treatment of cases requiring residential treatment. Patients unable to pay their travelling expenses to the Centres can obtain them at my Office, where information and advice can be obtained with due regard to privacy.

The returns for the Stirling Centre for the year show that, from this County, there were 58 new cases, of whom 21 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease, 1,268 attendances were made by old and new patients and there was an aggregate of 232 "in-patient days" of patients treated in the Wards. Only one patient attended at Falkirk Centre, and did not return for treatment.

8. DIABETES.—A scheme for the provision of insulin, hypodermic syringes, and extra nourishment to help with the special diets frequently required in cases of diabetes, has been in force for many years. Patients receiving insulin for self-administration must

produce evidence from their own doctors that they are competent to administer it and that they know what action to take in the event of an over-dose. As a rule, patients are sent to one of the large voluntary hospitals in Glasgow or Edinburgh, where the amount of insulin required is determined and a suitable dietary is planned for them by a specialist.

9. CANCER.—(a) Most of the early and curable cases are dealt with at voluntary, special, or general hospitals in Glasgow, Edinburgh or Stirling at the instance of their private medical attendants. (b) In the late and incurable cases, the County Council give assistance, when required, as regards the supply of drugs and dressings or extra nourishment.

Where there is difficulty in getting cases admitted to hospital for treatment or to homes for incurables, the County Council help financially and otherwise where practicable. Funds and flag days have been organised locally to assist in the national campaign against cancer; and, a few years ago, a resolution made by the Convention of Burghs for Scotland, pleading with the Government to expedite facilities for the treatment and the investigation of cancer, was proposed by the Town Council of Alva as a result of remarks made in my Annual Report. The death-rate for Scotland for the year 1937 was 157 per 100,000 population as against a 5 years' average of 155. The same rate for Clackmannanshire last year was 174, and the previous 5 years' average was 131. The total number of deaths from cancer in the County was 57, while the deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) numbered only 12. Quarter of a century ago the deaths from tuberculosis exceeded those from cancer. We believe that Public Health measures are responsible, to some extent, for the marked reduction in tuberculosis and hope that, by increased facilities for the treatment and research of cancer, which we expect to obtain from the Government, the disease will in time become restricted and possibly preventible.

10. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.—Treatment under this service is mainly arranged by the Joint Mental Hospital Committee, which is composed of representatives from Local Authorities within the Counties of Stirling, Dunbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow. Cases of lunacy are treated at Larbert Mental Hospital (owned by the Joint Committee), and those of mental deficiency are treated at Larbert Institution, with the Managers of which the Joint Committee have an agreement for dealing with patients belonging to the Counties in the Combination. A few children have been sent to the Child Guidance Clinic in Edinburgh for observation and report.

So far, no provision has been made for the treatment of cases in the pre-certification stage of mental disease. It is hoped that something may be done by the Joint Committee to establish a Clinic for nervous disorders, on the lines suggested in my Annual Report for 1934.

11. SICK POOR.—The Scheme for treatment of the sick poor was published as an Appendix in my Report of 1930. In addition, a scheme for dental treatment was commenced in May, 1934. Under it, qualified dentists take the work in rotation for definite periods, and certain reductions in the usual scale of fees have been arranged. All cases are carefully reviewed, and an estimate of their cost is obtained. The treatment is allowed only on medical grounds.

The following are the particulars for 1937:—

	Males.	Females	Children	Total
(a) Persons who received OUTDOOR medical relief in the Council's area	15	113	171	299
(b) Poor persons who received medical treatment under the Poor Law in—				
(1) the Council's institutions...	75	31	9	115
(2) other, including voluntary, institutions	28	15	—	43
Totals	118	159	181	457

12. HOSPITALS.—The County Council is in combination with other Local Authorities for the maintenance and management of Ochil Hills Sanatorium, near Milnathort, Stirling Poor Law Hospital (Orchard House), Stirling, Taylorton Smallpox Hospital, near Stirling, and the V.D. Centres at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Falkirk Royal Infirmary.

Clackmannan County Infectious Diseases Hospital.—The number of cases admitted to the Hospital during 1937 was greater than that during 1936, but it represented a fair annual average and at times it taxed the hospital accommodation to its full capacity. The hospital extensions, which were described in last year's report, were more fully developed as regards staff accommodation and they are now under construction. Difficulty has been experienced again as regards obtaining nursing and domestic staff, but the hospital has been maintained and managed in a very efficient manner, notwithstanding.

The following statement shows details of the work of the Hospital during the year (exclusive of cases of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Pavilion):—

(1) Total number of admissions	285
(2) Total number of patients discharged	267

(3)	Total number of deaths	12
(4)	Average duration of stay of patients included in (2) and (3) above ...	25 days
(5)	Number of beds occupied:—	
	(a) Average during year	32
	(b) Highest—49 on 8th October.	
	(c) Lowest—9 on 18th to 24th March.	
(6)	Number of Surgical Operations:—	
	(a) Under general or spinal anaesthesia	1
	(b) Other operations	0

The following cases were admitted to Hospital during the year:—Typhoid, 1; Scarlet Fever, 166; Diphtheria, 28; Erysipelas, 8; Puerperal Fever, 1; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1; Acute Primary Pneumonia, 51; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 9; Pneumonia (other forms), 12; Puerperal Pyrexia, 3; Cerebro Spinal Fever, 1; Measles, 2; Observation, 2; total, 285.

Last year (1936) the total admissions numbered 202 (exclusive of Tuberculosis).

13. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—Towards the end of the year an order was placed for a new ambulance wagon for the Infectious Diseases Hospital. It was not delivered by the end of the year, but, after considerable delay and trouble, it is now on the road and appears to be giving good service. The ambulance wagon belonging to St. Andrew's Ambulance Association (Alloa Branch) is not up to modern standards and it is hoped that a new one will be purchased at an early date. These two ambulance wagons serve the needs of the County under normal conditions. In emergency the St. Andrew's Ambulance Associations at Falkirk and at Stirling have rendered valued assistance when requested.

14. HEALTH EDUCATION.—Apart from the practical work of physical training, organised games, swimming instruction and other activities in schools, the post-primary classes receive instruction in the laws of health, but the time devoted to the subject varies, as does the thoroughness with which it is taught. Mothers attending Welfare Centres receive a varied programme each year and most of the instruction given has a bearing on healthy living and the prevention of disease. First Aid and Ambulance Classes at which a little anatomy and physiology are taught are successfully run by the Education Committee in conjunction with St. Andrew's Ambulance Association and also by the Red Cross Society in various parts of the County, and quite a number of voluntary clubs, guilds and social service organisations devote a proportion of their activities to health education. Posters, pamphlets and other methods of propaganda are used from time to time by the Health Department through Child Welfare, School and Maternity Service Schemes. There is a regular issue of pamphlets in connection with school dental services, tuberculosis, infectious diseases and venereal diseases.

15. ORTHOPÆDIC SERVICES.—A scheme for orthopaedic treatment in connection with the Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh, was instituted in 1933, being one of the first in Scotland. Special Clinics are held at intervals at Alloa and Alva, where cripples are examined and re-examined by Mr Cochrane, the Chief Surgeon of the Hospital. He decides upon which cases require hospital treatment and which can be beneficially treated at the local clinics. Two part-time fully trained Masseuses are available at the clinics and carry out the medical instructions by giving massage, electricity and remedial exercises. They attend Alloa Clinic at 5 periods and Alva Clinic at 2 periods each week, and the results have been definitely good. The following shows some of the work done during the year:—

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| (1) | Number of cases treated in Fairmilehead Hospital | 15 |
| | Number of Cases treated in other Hospitals | ... 8 |
| (2) | Number of cases attending local Massage Clinics | 83 |
| (3) | Number of cases seen at Specialist's Clinics | ... 49 |
| (4) | Total number of cases under observation in 1937 | 141 |

As Medical Officer of Health I exercise supervision and control over the scheme, but the appointment of a local surgeon to give more clinical supervision would be a great help. The extra cost need not exceed £20 to £25 per annum.

E.—PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The local arrangements under the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland), 1933, were fully detailed in my Report for 1933. While they were somewhat difficult to formulate, so that all the provisions of the Regulations might be dealt with, they have worked smoothly since they were completed.

The arrivals of ships at Alloa and South Alloa are reported to me regularly on the necessary "declaration of health" forms. In one case a suspected ship was dealt with as regards typhus fever and was found clear.

The total number of ships direct from foreign ports which arrived at the Port of Alloa was 13, and of these, 1 berthed at Alloa Harbour, and 12 at South Alloa wharf. Vessels going to South Alloa come within the jurisdiction of Stirling County Council but, for convenience, a working arrangement exists between the Medical Officers concerned, that ships arriving at South Alloa are inspected by the Medical Officer of Clackmannan County.

F.—WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Details are given in the sections dealing with individual Local Authorities.

Taken as a whole the sanitary conditions in the factories and workshops throughout the County are satisfactory.

Clackmannann County (Landward Area)

1. **General.**—Nothing occurred during the year with any special bearing on public health apart from the routine matters dealt with elsewhere in this Report.

2. **Water Supplies.**—The extensions and improvements at the County and the Coalsnaughton Special Water Supply Districts, mentioned in last year's report, were proceeded with, but were not completed by the end of the year. Apart from a few minor shortages, which were speedily remedied, all six Special Water Supply Districts received a sufficiency of water of good quality throughout the year.

3, 4, and 5. Details regarding **drainage, sewage purification and offensive trades** are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector in his Report.

6. **Housing**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.**—During the year the County Council built, and let to tenants a total of 60 houses, of which 5 were built under the 1930 Act and 55 under the 1935 Act. In addition, 234 houses had been already approved by the Department of Health, but difficulties as regards sites and in the building trade caused delay, and only 160 were under construction at the end of the year. Negotiations with Alloa Coal Company for a scheme at Fisherross for re-conditioning old houses and building new houses were carried on during the year. Altogether 860 houses have been built by the Council since 1920 under the various Housing Acts, 1919 to 1935. It is anticipated that nearly 1000 houses will have been completed and occupied by the end of the year 1938.

Notwithstanding the building of so many new houses, it is obvious that the housing programme will require to be extended over several years to come before the legitimate demands of the community can be satisfied. This view is supported, not only by the number of applications received for new houses, but by each successive "survey" as it is made, showing requirements for which an accurate estimate could not be made from the preceding "survey."

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—During the year, 199 houses were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 1928, of which 142 were considered unfit for human habitation. Notices were served in terms of Section 16 of the 1930 Act in respect of 109 houses, as a result of which 41 demolition orders and 2 closing orders were made, while 58 undertakings were given by owners that the houses would not be used for human habitation until rendered fit. Insanitary property is being dealt with systematically to keep pace with local conditions as regards the building of new houses to replace those which are unfit.

(c) No schemes for dealing with Clearance or Re-development Areas have been under consideration during the year.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—Since the first “survey” under the 1935 Act, taken at the end of 1935, 148 cases of overcrowding have been relieved by the County Council, involving a total of 931 persons. Of the 148 cases, 100 related to privately owned houses and 48 to County Council houses. By the end of 1937, four cases already relieved for overcrowding by the Council had again become overcrowded. In the allocation of new houses to tenants an endeavour is made by the Council to deal with families living under the worst conditions as regards overcrowding or insanitary houses before families living under more favourable conditions, but so many factors, not only statutory, but economic, hygienic, social, etc., come into play that it is impossible to avoid complaints from disappointed applicants for houses.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.—Approval for financial assistance was granted by the Council for the alteration of 2 dwellings during the year. This brings the total number of dwellings approved for grant since the Act came into force up to 174. Of this total, 2 applications have been withdrawn, the work relating to another has not been completed, while the grant has been repaid, with interest, to the Council in another case because the house concerned had been sold and the provisions of the Act were no longer maintained. Thus, at the end of 1937, grant had been paid in respect of a total of 170 houses since the Act was passed in 1926.

7. **Slaughterhouses.**—These are reported on by the Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors. Although they were usually found fairly satisfactory when inspected by me, I am strongly in favour of one central slaughterhouse for the whole County to allow of more thorough supervision. The time may not yet be ripe for this change, however, as some of the private slaughterhouses are still of fairly modern construction.

8. **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 18.3 per 1,000 population compared with 17.6 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 3.0 compared with 6.2 for Scotland. The death-rate was 11.7 compared with 13.9 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 45 compared with 80 for Scotland. The death-rates from tuberculosis and from the principal epidemic diseases compare very favourably with the corresponding rates for Scotland. Details of the various rates will be found in Table I. of Appendix I. Of the 200 children whose births were registered, 6 were illegitimate, 114 were males and 86 females. There were 128 deaths, 68 of males and 60 females. Of these, 14 were of children under 5 years of age (9 of them under 1 year), and 62 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 52 (or 40.6 per cent. of the total deaths) who died

between the ages of 5 and 65 years. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 20; Apoplexy, 17; Cancer, 15; Pneumonia, 4; Diseases of early infancy, 7. There was no death connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—There were 12 inspections of factories, 19 of workshops and 31 of workplaces. One defect, namely, insufficient sanitary accommodation, was found and remedied.

Burgh of Alloa

1. **General.**—There is nothing outstanding to report.

2. **Water Supply.**—This has proved satisfactory throughout the year, both as regards quality and quantity. The filters are very carefully worked and give good results according to analyses.

3, 4, and 5.—**Drainage, Sewage Disposal, Offensive Trades.**—These matters are dealt with chiefly by the Sanitary Inspector, who reports upon them.

6. **Housing.**—(a)—**Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—From the year 1920, when their housing schemes began, till the end of 1937, the Town Council have the following record to their credit:—Houses built under 1919 Act, 104, under 1923 Act (private enterprise), 51; under 1924 Act, 274; under 1925 Act (slum clearance), 115; under 1930 Act, 388; without subsidy, 38. This makes a total of 970 houses completed and occupied in a community with an estimated population of 13,436. Unfortunately, the difficulties of building houses during 1937, both local and national, resulted in the fact that no new houses were completed and occupied in the Burgh during that year. There were, however, 124 at the Bowhouse (Extension) Scheme under construction and 84 others at Moir Street (Extension) Scheme, for which plans had been prepared, by the end of the year.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, 119 houses were inspected, of which 67 were considered to be unfit for human habitation. Under Section 16 of the Act of 1930, notices were served in respect of 20 houses and an undertaking was given that they would not be used for human habitation in respect of 8. Demolition Orders were made on 8 houses. (See Appendix II.). Houses which could be passed as fit a few years ago are now ready for con-

demnation, partly because of lack of attention to repairs by their owners and partly because of the higher standard of housing now required. The Town Council is endeavouring to proceed with building operations as quickly as local conditions will permit, and insanitary houses are being dealt with to keep pace with the progress made. It is obvious that the house-building programme of the Council will extend over many years.

(c) No action was taken regarding clearance or re-development areas, although both procedures were carefully considered in respect of the Shillinghill, Back o' Dykes and King Street area and the Castle Street, Carron Street and Forth Street area. The Council still contemplates dealing with these areas if necessary.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—Since the first survey under the 1935 Act, taken about March, 1936, the Town Council has relieved 63 cases of overcrowding, relating to 380 persons, up to the end of 1937. Of these, 36 cases were dealt with from privately-owned houses and 27 from Council houses. In eight cases relieved by the Council the houses have again become overcrowded. It is the practice of the Factor's Department to consult with the Public Health Department regarding the allocation of new houses, so that urgent cases may be dealt with first and special consideration may be given to cases where chronic illness exists in the family.

(e) **Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.**—No applications were received under the above Acts during the year. The total number of houses for which grant has been paid up to date is six.

7. **Slaughterhouse.**—This has always been found in very good order when inspected by me. It is well managed and supervised.

8. **Vital Statistics.**—Details of the principal rates will be found in Table I. of Appendix I. The birth-rate was 15.3 compared with 17.6 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 4.9 compared with 6.2 for Scotland. The death-rate was 11.7 compared with 13.9 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 73 compared with 80 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.37 compared with 0.56 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.18. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.52 compared with 0.90 for Scotland. Of the 205 children whose births were registered, 10 were illegitimate, while 106 were males and 99 were females. There were 157 deaths, 77 of males and 80 of females. Of these, 18 were of children under 5 years of age (15 of them under 1 year) and 78 were of persons over 65 years of

age, leaving 61 (or 38.9 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 39; Apoplexy, 8; Cancer, 26; Tuberculosis, 5; Bronchitis, 3; Pneumonia, 7; Diseases of early infancy, 6. There were two deaths connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Nine inspections of factories, 32 of workshops, and 41 of workplaces were made. No defect was found. The usual statement has been forwarded to the Home Office.

Burgh of Alva

1. **General.**—There were no special circumstances having an adverse effect upon the health of the Burgh during the year, and the usual satisfactory standard of sanitation was maintained.

2. **Water Supply.**—The supply is of good quality from the upland surfaces of the Ochil Hills. There is a plentiful supply during the winter, but there is not sufficient storage to maintain it adequately during periods of dry weather. The Town Council obtained reports from their Water Engineers and conferred with the Factory Owners who hold certain water rights. A scheme to improve matters was under consideration at the end of the year.

3, 4, and 5. **Drainage, Sewage Disposal, and Offensive Trades.**—These matters are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

6. **Housing**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—Since 1920 the Town Council have built or have given grants for the building of houses as follows:—Under 1919 Act, 40; under 1923 Act (private enterprise), 1; under 1924 Act, 76; under 1930 Act, 46; under 1933 Act, 12; under 1935 Act, 4; Total—179.

While only 4 houses were completed by the end of the year at Greenhead site, the remaining 62 were under construction. The Re-development Area scheme at Green Square was advanced a stage further by the Department of Health holding a Local Inquiry and passing an Order approving it, but further difficulties have arisen since the end of the year, necessitating the holding of another Inquiry for a Compulsory Purchase Order. The Brahead scheme was considered by the Council, and is now under construction. When these two schemes have been completed, the main housing problems

of the Burgh will have been solved, but a continuous programme will be required, on a much smaller scale, to meet the ordinary needs of the community in future.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 1928, the number of dwelling-houses inspected was 97, of which 39 were considered to be unfit for human habitation. As a result of action taken by the Town Council, undertakings were given during the year in respect of 2 houses that they would not be used for habitation until rendered fit, and they were rendered fit, while demolition orders were made in respect of 9 houses. (See Appendix II.).

(c) The Re-development Area scheme is referred to in paragraph (a) above.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—From the date of the first survey taken under the 1935 Act (taken early in 1936) until the end of 1937, 29 cases of overcrowding, comprising 203 persons, were relieved by the Town Council. In 25 cases the persons resided in privately-owned houses, and in 4 cases they lived in Council houses.

(e) **Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.**—The total number of houses for which grant has been allowed since the Act of 1926 came into force is 10. No applications for grant were received during the year.

7. **Slaughterhouses.**—These were found satisfactory when inspected by me.

8. **Vital Statistics.**—The various rates are detailed in Table I. of Appendix I. The birth-rate was 18.0 compared with 17.6 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 5.7 compared with 6.2 for Scotland. The death-rate was 14.4 compared with 13.9 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 100 compared with 80 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.51 compared with 0.56 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.18. The epidemic disease death-rate was 0.26 compared with 0.90 for Scotland. Of the 70 children whose births were registered, 4 were illegitimate, while 37 were males, and 33 were females. There were 56 deaths, 26 of males, and 30 of females. Of these 9 were of children under 5 years of age, and 28 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 19 (or 33.9 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between 5 and 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 10; Apoplexy, 5; Cancer, 7; Diseases of early infancy, 6. There were two deaths connected with childbirth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Sixteen inspections of factories, 35 of workshops, and 33 of workplaces were made during the year. No defect was found.

Burgh of Tillicoultry

1. **General.**—There is nothing special to report regarding the general sanitation of the Burgh which was satisfactory.

2. **Water Supply.**—The supply was greatly improved in 1935 and is adequate and of good quality. No complaints regarding it have been received and the filters, storage tanks, and service pipes have been reported as in good order.

3, 4, and 5.—**Drainage, Sewage Disposal, and Offensive Trades.**—The Sanitary Inspector reports upon these matters.

6. **Housing**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—The housing activities of the Council from the year 1920 until the end of 1937 may be detailed as follows:—Houses built under 1919 Act, 30; under the 1924 Act, 36; under the 1930 Act, 63; under the 1933 Act, 8; under the 1935 Act, 17; without subsidy, 26; total, 180. The scheme for the erection of 66 houses at Greenfield Site was under construction during the year, but only 24 houses were completed.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, the number of dwelling-houses inspected was 43, of which 17 were considered to be unfit for human habitation. Nine notices were issued in terms of Section 16 (1) of the 1930 Act, and 9 demolition orders were made under Section 16 (3).

(c) No schemes were under consideration for dealing with clearance or improvement areas under Part I. of the Act of 1930, or Re-development Areas under Part I. of the Act of 1935.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—Since the first survey under the 1935 Act was made, the Town Council has relieved 35 cases of overcrowding, involving 203 persons. Of these, 32 cases were re-housed from privately-owned houses and 3 from Council houses. The building operations of the Council will materially reduce the conditions of overcrowding in the Burgh but, until the houses are allocated and another survey is taken, it is difficult to predict the number of houses which will be required. A further housing programme is under consideration.

(e) **Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.**—Up to the end of the year, 1937, financial assistance had been granted in respect of 16 houses since the Act of 1926 came into force.

7. **Slaughterhouse.**—This belongs to the Co-operative Society and is of modern construction. It was in good order and clean when inspected by me.

8. **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 14.5 compared with that of 17.6 for Scotland, and the illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was nil compared with 6.2 for Scotland. The death-rate was 11.3 compared with 13.9 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 44.4 compared with 80 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was nil compared with 0.56 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.18. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.32 compared with 0.90 for Scotland. Of the 45 children whose births were registered, none were illegitimate, 19 were males and 26 were females. There were 35 deaths, 20 of males and 15 of females. Of these, 3 were of children under 5 years of age, and 20 of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 12 (or 34.3 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 7; Apoplexy, 3; Cancer, 6; Old Age, 5. There was one death connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Eleven inspections of factories, 16 of workshops, and 13 of workplaces were made during the year. No defect was found. No lists of outworkers were received.

Burgh of Dollar

1. **General.**—Nothing has occurred during the year to affect the general health of the Town adversely.

2. **Water Supply.**—The supply has been adequate and of good quality. It is carefully supervised by the Town Council and no complaints regarding it have been received by me.

3 and 4. **Drainage and Sewage Purification.**—The Sanitary Inspector reports on these.

5. **Offensive Trades.**—There are none.

6. **Housing—(a) The Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—From the year 1920 until the end of 1937 the following houses have been built by the Town Council, viz.:—Under the 1919 Act, 20; under the 1924 Act, 8; under the 1930 Act, 16; under the 1935 Act, 4; total, 48. Of these twelve were completed during 1937, thus finishing the Carbo Scheme. A scheme at Manor House Road, comprising 14 houses, was under construction at the end of the year and it should meet the immediate needs of the Burgh. Nevertheless, a number of houses will require to be dealt with as unfit for habitation within the next few years, and it is obvious that the housing programme of the Town Council will require to be extended.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 1928, 10 houses were inspected, of which 2 were considered unfit for human habitation. (See Appendix II.).

(c) There were no schemes under consideration for dealing with clearance or improvement areas under Part I. of the 1930 Act, or re-development areas under Part I. of the 1935 Act.

(d) Overcrowding was relieved by the Town Council in respect of 7 two-apartment houses, occupied by 41 persons.

(e) No applications were received under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.

7. **Slaughterhouse.**—This is situated outside the Burgh and was found only fairly satisfactory on inspection. There was a definite improvement in its general cleanliness as compared with last year, but more attention should be given to removal of offal, better drainage, and rat destruction.

8. **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 9.6 compared with 17.6 for Scotland, and the illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births, was 7.1 compared with 6.2 for Scotland. The death-rate was 22.8 compared with 13.9 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 71.4

compared with 80 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was nil compared with 0.56 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 0.69 and 0.18. The death-rate from epidemic diseases was nil compared with 0.90 for Scotland. Of the 14 children whose births were registered, 7 were males and 7 were females. Of the 33 persons who died, 15 were males and 18 females; there was 1 death under 5 years of age, 23 were over 65 years, leaving 9 (or 27.3 per cent.) between the ages of 5 and 65. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 10; Cancer, 3; Apoplexy, 5; Old Age, 5. There was one death connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—There are no factories. Thirteen inspections were made of workshops and 8 of workplaces. No defect was found requiring special attention.

Report by the County Sanitary Inspector

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

Water Supplies.—Reference is made to the report of the Medical Officer of Health where this subject is dealt with in detail.

During the year about 72 lin. yds. new 3-inch main water pipes were laid in connection with Housing Schemes of the Local Authority.

Drainage, Sewage Purification and Disposal.—No serious trouble was experienced in connection with the drainage of the five Special Districts during the year, and the Sewage Purification Plants continued to give satisfactory results.

The provision of additional manholes in Sauchie District, referred to in last year's report, was completed during the year.

A number of additional manholes were also provided during the year on a length of main sewer in Clackmannan Special Drainage District.

As a result of underground workings in one of the Districts, to which reference was made last year, some adjustments of the distributing channels at the Local Sewage Purification Plant were rendered necessary, and in another district, due to the same cause, certain sections of the sewers had to be constantly cleared or flushed where the original self-cleaning gradient had been adversely affected.

The usual examinations were made where drains were reconstructed or where new drains were laid, and in all 93 smoke tests were carried out. 74 connections were made to Public Sewers in 1937.

During the year the following new sewers were laid in connection with Housing Schemes of the Local Authority, viz:—

6-inch diameter	...	...	...	120 lin. yds.
9-inch diameter	...	...	...	93 lin. yds.
Total ...				213 lin. yds.

Scavenging.—This was well carried out throughout the various districts in the Landward Area of the County and occasioned no complaint. The quantity of material put out for collection and removal tends to increase yearly, and during certain months of the year much garden refuse, which householders could burn or use for garden purposes, is collected and removed. Though it is extremely doubtful if this material comes within a strict interpretation of the term "domestic refuse," it is dealt with by the Scavenging Contractors so far as is reasonably possible.

The refuse tips were well conducted, and the destruction of vermin at these places received regular attention.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The undernoted table shows the position at the end of 1937 as regards Sanitary Conveniences in populous places in the Landward part of the County.

The information has been brought up to date from the latest re-survey under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, and it should be noted that a number of houses are included which, though the subject of action under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were still occupied at the end of 1937.

Table showing as at 31st December, 1937, the number of occupied houses in populous places within the Landward part of the County, and the number of water closets, dry closets, etc., serving 2, 3, 4 and 5 or more tenants each respectively, also the number of houses without inside sink and water supply.

District.	Approximate number of occupied houses.	Water Closets each serving tenants as under				Dry Closets each serving tenants as under				No. of houses without an inside sink and water supply.
		2	3	4	5 or more	2	3	4	5 or more	
Coalsnaughton & Devonside -	363	22	6	2	...	3	2	...	...	44
Clackmannan -	551	24	19	12	2	...	...	...	...	50
Menstrie - -	252	15	13	2	...	1	...	1	...	15
Tullibody - -	276	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sauchie, Fishcross, Devon Village & Sauchie Village -	1,024	75	26	14	7	26	2	1	...	91
Totals - - -	2,466	163	64	30	9	30	4	2	...	224

Nuisances.—Twenty-six nuisances were found and dealt with during the year as a result of inspections of the district or complaints received.

The nuisances were for the most part not of a very serious character, and were usually remedied speedily on intimation from this Department.

Complaints regarding the infestation of dwelling-houses by vermin, bugs and cockroaches in particular, continued to be received during the year. In these cases as much as possible was done to assist the tenants in getting rid of the vermin by the treatment of affected parts with suitable insecticide, and in every case the im-

portance of complete co-operation by the tenant, in the way of effective cleansing of the premises, was stressed. Results generally were good.

During the year intimation was sent to tenants in three cases regarding the filthy condition in which their dwelling-houses were being kept, and it was only after repeated visits and warnings that an improvement in conditions was obtained.

Offensive Trades, Slaughterhouses, etc.—Application for renewal of licence was not made in respect of one of the private slaughterhouses in the Landward Area of the County, and accordingly there now remain three slaughterhouses (one public and two private).

These premises were as a rule found clean and well managed when inspected, but in the case of one of the slaughterhouses the attention of the occupier had to be directed on one or two occasions to the need for more care being taken to ensure the cleanliness of utensils, etc.

With reference to the condition of the knackery at Tullibody, which was commented upon in last year's report, I am glad to be able to report that after considerable negotiation with the proprietor conditions here have been greatly improved.

The killing of animals and the manufacture of fertilisers have ceased, and instead carcasses are received and prepared for despatch outwith the district, and are normally retained on the premises for short periods only.

Repairs have been carried out to the buildings, the drainage has been improved, a suitable dungstead has been provided, and the surroundings laid with tar macadam in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

During the year 38 inspections were made of the knackery and slaughterhouses, and the number of animals slaughtered in the three slaughterhouses in 1937 was:—Cattle, 355; Calves, 57; Sheep, 764; and Pigs, 304; Total—1480.

One bullock was wholly condemned as unfit for human consumption (weight including offals 640 lbs.).

Factories and Workshops.—There are 15 workshops on the Register as detailed in last year's report. These premises were inspected on 11 occasions in 1937, and were found in conformity with the Act, no defects being observed.

One defect (insufficient sanitary accommodation) found in 1936, and not remedied in that year, was put right during 1937.

Infectious Diseases.—During the year 375 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified, and 312 cases were removed to hospitals.

Arising out of the above notifications, the following action was taken, viz:—330 visits of enquiry were made, 323 houses were disinfected, and 159 notices were sent to headmasters of schools, etc., intimating the existence of Infectious Disease among scholars and contacts.

As usual, all contacts directly connected with the handling of foodstuffs, etc., were excluded from such employment for a time and referred to the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 86 library books were disinfected and returned to various libraries.

From time to time throughout the year school classrooms and wards in Alloa Day Home and Nursery were disinfected when necessary.

Milk Production.—The number of registered milk producers in the County at the close 1937 was 37, and the number of premises exempted from registration at that date was approximately 35.

These premises were inspected on 132 occasions during the year, and were generally found clean and well managed and in compliance with the Dairy Bye-laws. When necessary, during inspections, the attention of the occupiers was drawn to any breaches of the Act or Bye-laws, and in such cases the matters complained of were found remedied at subsequent inspections.

The two herds licensed for the sale of Certified Milk were found satisfactory when visited during the year. Samples of the milk produced by these herds were taken throughout the year for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. In every case the chemical analyses were satisfactory. With regard to the bacteriological examinations, these showed that while the bacterial content was in accordance with the conditions of the licence, varying from 2,090 per c.c. to 5,440 per c.c. *B. Coli* were present in quantities not permitted by the Milk (Special Designations Order) Scotland, 1936. The owner of the herds was accordingly communicated with and the necessity for every care being taken and scrupulous attention to detail being given in the production and handling of the milk to ensure that it fully complied with the terms of the licence, was pointed out.

The last sample taken in 1937 showed that the milk fully complied with the licence conditions, and gave the following satisfactory results, viz:—Milk fat, 3.9%: Solids not milk fat, 8.95%: 2,090 Bacteria per c.c.; and *B. coli* absent from one c.c.

During the year five samples of sweet milk were taken for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination at the request of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland from attested herds under the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme, and the results were communicated to the Department.

It was found during the year that articles 4 to 14 of the Milk Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934, were being complied with, and no action was necessary in this connection.

The number of animals found in registered dairies at one inspection was the same as last year, i.e., approximately 1,000, while the number found in unregistered premises at one inspection was approximately 110.

Housing.—This matter is dealt with in detail in respect of the County and Burghs by the Medical Officer of Health, and Appendix II. of this report gives information as to action taken during the year.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, Food Inspection, etc.—Seventy samples were taken during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, forty being informal samples and thirty official samples.

The composition of the informal samples was:—Sweet Milk, 18; Certified Milk, 4; Pasteurised Milk, 3; Cream, 1; Butter, 2; Rice, 1; Baking Soda, 1; Cream of Tartar, 1; Oatmeal, 1; Almond Oil, 1; Seidlitz Powder, 1; Sugar, 1; Mince, 5; and the composition of the official samples was:—Sweet Milk, 6; Butter, 2; Cheese, 1; Tea, 2; Flour, 1; Barley, 1; Glycerine, 1; Olive Oil, 1; Lime Water, 1; Mince, 6; Sausages, 5; Sausage Meat, 1; Whisky, 1; and Beer, 1.

Four informal samples of sweet milk and one informal sample of certified milk were broken in transit.

Of the sixty-five samples reported upon by the Public Analyst all were found genuine except one informal sample and three official samples of mince. In every case these samples contained preservative during the period prohibited by the Regulations. In the case of the official samples the Local Authority, after hearing an explanation by the vendors, issued an official warning. Samples taken subsequently from the vendors of the four non-genuine samples were reported genuine by the Public Analyst.

The average fat content of all the milk samples taken (23), excluding certified milk samples, works out at 3.82%, and the average for non-fatty solids at 8.89%.

The undernoted table gives corresponding averages for the milk samples taken during the five years 1933 to 1937:—

Year.	No. of Samples.	Average Milk Fat Content.	Average Milk Solids Content.
1933	23	3.78%	8.81%
1934	34	3.47%	8.87%
1935	41	4.06%	8.77%
1936	37	3.41%	8.48%
1937	23	3.82%	8.89%

From the table it will be seen that the milk supplied in the County is of good average quality, and that in fact the average butter fat content of all milk samples taken during the five years 1933 to 1938 was 3.71%, i.e., actually in excess of the butter fat standard (3.5%) required for certified milk.

In this connection it is interesting to find that 13 or 56.6% of the 23 samples of milk taken in 1937 had a butter fat content of over 3.5%. That a high quality of certified milk is being produced in the County is evident from the fact that all the samples of this grade of milk were considerably above the required standard, varying from 3.91% to 4.53% milk fat and from 8.95% to 9.32% milk solids, the average being 4.13% milk fat and 9.15% milk solids.

During the year, as a result of routine inspections and otherwise, the following articles were seized as being unfit for human consumption and destroyed with the owners' consent, viz:—17 tins preserved fruits and vegetables, and 31 lbs. cooked meat.

In addition about 80 lbs. of potted meat were seized and destroyed as a precautionary measure in connection with a suspected case of food poisoning.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—The destruction of rats was regularly carried out on the various refuse tips belonging to the County Council, and every endeavour was made to reduce as far as possible the number of rats infesting these places.

Advice and assistance was given where necessary in cases of rat infestations in various premises, and the Department's "Cyanogas" apparatus was loaned to private parties in suitable cases.

During the year a considerable reduction in the rat population about the Knackery at Tullibody was effected as a result of alterations to the premises and stringent measures adopted by the proprietor with the assistance and advice of the Department.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—During the year the duties of the inspection of premises of "listed sellers" under Part II. of this Act were undertaken by the Department, and 46 visits of inspection were paid to such premises.

In one case a "listed seller" was found contravening the Act and Poisons Rules by "breaking bulk" in the case of carbolic disinfectant, and on his attention being drawn to the matter, he immediately made arrangements to comply with the Act. The provisions of the Act were found being complied with in all other cases.

The number of "listed sellers" under Part II. of the Act was 20 in 1937, comprising 35 premises.

Burials.—During the year two burials were undertaken in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, where the bodies were unclaimed and no sufficient person undertook the burial. The cost to the Local Authority was £10 10/-

Rent and Mortgage (Interest Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1933.—Four applications for certificates under the above Acts as to the sanitary condition of dwelling-houses were received, and after inspection of the houses involved the necessary certificate was granted in each case.

BURGH OF ALLOA

Water Supply.—This was satisfactory during 1937, both as regards quantity and quality and samples taken during the year for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination gave good results.

The plant, mains, etc., were well maintained and no serious trouble was experienced in any part of the Burgh in 1937.

Drainage.—The drainage of the Burgh was satisfactory during the year and gave no cause for complaint. The main sewers were well maintained and manholes were cleaned periodically when necessary.

Regular inspections were made of new and reconstructed drains and in 21 cases the smoke test was applied.

Nuisances.—The number of nuisances dealt with in 1937 was 43 and 30 written intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were sent in connection with these nuisances. In the remainder of the cases verbal intimation was given. All the nuisances were generally quickly remedied and in no case was statutory action necessary.

The nuisances were of a varied character, such as choked drains and sanitary fittings, improper use of sanitary conveniences, accumulations of offensive matter, defective W.C. apartments, defective sinks, defective woodwork around sinks, etc. Six houses were treated during the year for the eradication of vermin and after treatment no recurrence of the trouble was experienced. This is a considerable decrease in the number of houses (28) similarly dealt with in 1936. Insecticides were supplied to tenants in a number of cases and advice and help were given where necessary, in dealing with vermin infestation.

Slaughterhouses, etc.—The Slaughterhouse was visited periodically during the year and was always found clean and in good order. Its condition reflects credit on the resident superintendent.

During 1937 the following animals were slaughtered, viz.:—1,733 Cattle; 2 Calves; 2,520 Sheep; and 1,041 Pigs; total, 5,296.

The corresponding figures for 1936 were:—1,739 Cattle, 2,658 Sheep; and 897 Pigs; a total of 5,294.

Factories and Workshops.—55 visits of inspection were made to workshops and work places during the year, and except for a few verbal warnings regarding small matters requiring attention the premises were found to comply with statutory requirements. It was found that due attention was paid in most cases to the cleaning and lime-washing of the premises.

Scavenging.—The scavenging of the Burgh was well conducted during the year under the charge of Mr Cairns, Burgh Surveyor, and the town was clean and well kept.

During the year a "Cyanogas" pump was procured for use at the Burgh Refuse Tip for the destruction of rats. The apparatus is kept at the tip and is used regularly by the attendants and many rats have been disposed of in this way.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The number of common water closets in the Burgh at the end of the year under review was as follows, viz.:—296 common to two families each; 99 common to three families each; 104 common to four families each; 44 common to five or more families each; total, 513.

The number of houses at the end of the year without an indoor water supply was 73.

Lodging Houses.—The two lodging houses in the Burgh are kept in a satisfactory condition and are generally well managed. They were found clean and in order when visited.

Burials.—During the year one adult and one infant were buried by the Local Authority where "no sufficient person" undertook the duty.

Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892-1903.—Thirteen notices were served under these Acts in 1937, requiring the limewashing or painting of common stairs, passages, etc., and in every case the necessary work was carried out.

BURGH OF ALVA

Water Supply.—Throughout the year the water supply was good and at no time had the supply to be curtailed. In view of past experience, however, and the increasing demand, the Town Council considered the question of additional storage accommodation, but no definite decision had been reached at the end of the year.

As usual the water works, pipes, valves, etc., were well maintained.

Drainage.—The main sewers and the Sewage Purification Plant functioned well throughout the year. They received regular attention from the Burgh Surveyor's Department and gave no cause for complaint.

In all cases where new drains were laid or existing drains were altered the work was inspected and the smoke test applied.

Nuisances.—18 nuisances were found during the year and in each case intimation was made to the persons responsible for their removal and this was secured generally without undue delay. The

nuisances dealt with consisted of choked drains, traps, sanitary fittings, etc.

Slaughterhouses.—There are three private slaughterhouses in the Burgh. They were visited on 388 occasions during the year and were always found clean and well managed. The number of animals slaughtered in these premises in 1937 was as follows, viz.:—Cattle, 320; Calves, 2; Sheep, 498; and Pigs, 67; a total of 887; compared with 231 Cattle; 481 Sheep; and 81 Pigs; a total of 843 in 1936.

Factories and Workshops.—77 visits of inspection were paid to Workshops and Workplaces during the year and the premises were all found satisfactory.

Scavenging.—The Scavenging of the Burgh was carried out in a satisfactory manner during the year and nothing calling for special comment occurred.

Regular attention was given to the destruction of rats at the Burgh Refuse Tip and by this means the tip was kept reasonably free of these vermin.

Sanitary Conveniences.—At the end of 1937 there were 185 common water closets in the Burgh, 56 used by two tenants each, 67 used by three tenants each, 59 used by four tenants each, and 3 used by five tenants each.

The number of houses within the Burgh which have no inside sink and water supply is 242.

Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892-1903.—Two notices were served under Section 117 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, requiring the linewashing or painting of common passages and stairs. The work was carried out in both cases without delay.

Rent and Mortgage (Interest Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1933.—One application for certificates as to the condition of a dwelling-house was received under the above Acts, and after examination the necessary certificate was granted.

BURGH OF TILlicouLTRY

Water Supply.—Throughout the year the water supply proved adequate for the needs of the Burgh, and was of wholesome quality. The filters, pipes, etc., were well maintained by the Burgh Surveyor during 1937, and no serious trouble was experienced with the supply.

Drainage.—The main sewers and sewage purification plant in the Burgh functioned satisfactorily during the year, and received regular attention as to maintenance. The usual inspections were made of new and re-constructed drains, and the smoke test was applied in a number of cases.

Nuisances.—The number of nuisances dealt with during the year was 20. They consisted mainly of choked drains, traps and sanitary fittings, etc., and all were quickly remedied on intimation from this Department.

It was found necessary during the year to send intimations to two tenants warning them of the filthy conditions in which their houses were being kept. After a number of visits a noticeable improvement in the cleanliness of the premises was apparent.

Slaughterhouse.—There is one private slaughterhouse in the Burgh. It was visited regularly during the year, and was always found clean and in good order.

The number of animals slaughtered in 1937 was 239 cattle, 237 sheep and 51 pigs, a total of 527, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 258 cattle, 330 sheep and 89 pigs, a total of 677.

During the year the carcase of a bullock (weight 640 lbs.) was condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

Factories and Workshops.—Twenty-seven inspections were made of workshops and workplaces in 1937, and all were found in good order and in conformity with the Act.

Scavenging.—The Scavenging and Cleansing of the Burgh was carried out in an efficient manner during the year, and the whole town was clean and well kept.

All refuse collected is removed to a tip in the Landward Area of the County. The tip received regular attention during the year for the destruction of rats by means of cyanogas, and in this way large numbers of rodents were destroyed and the rat population reduced considerably.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The number of Sanitary Conveniences used in common in the Burgh at the end of 1937 was 112, as follows, viz:—20 used in common by two tenants each; 38 used in common by three tenants each; and 54 used in common by four tenants each. The number of houses without an inside sink and water supply is 38.

BURGH OF DOLLAR

Water Supply.—Throughout the year the water supply of the Burgh proved adequate for the needs of the town and was of satisfactory quality. No complaints regarding the supply reached the Department during 1937.

Drainage.—The drainage of the Burgh was generally satisfactory during the year and no serious complaints were received. The question of altering the outfall sewer from the west sewage purification plant, at its point of discharge into the River Devon, in order to secure rapid dispersal of the effluent, was considered, but no decision was reached during the year.

During the year the usual smoke test or other inspections of new and re-constructed drains were carried out, and in most cases the work was found satisfactory.

Nuisances.—The number of nuisances dealt with in 1937 was . They consisted of choked drains, traps, etc., and all remedied without delay after intimation to those responsible.

Factories and Workshops.—These premises were examined on 21 occasions, and were found to comply with statutory requirements.

Scavenging.—The scavenging and cleansing of the Burgh were efficiently conducted during the year, and the Burgh was clean and well kept.

During the year the question of securing a suitable tip for domestic refuse nearer the Burgh was under consideration, and one or two possible sites were examined. A suitable site was ultimately obtained which will considerably lessen the haulage distance for the Cleansing Department.

The usual attention was given to the refuse tip for the destruction of rats, and every endeavour was made to reduce the number of these vermin.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The number of common water closets in the Burgh at the end of 1937 was 24, as follows, viz:—22 serving two tenants each and 2 serving three tenants each, and the number of houses without an inside sink and water supply was 10.

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

A continued improvement in the conditions and standard of animals in the County has been sustained during 1937. No serious outbreak of disease occurred during the year nor were any noteworthy difficulties encountered in the administration of the Acts and Orders.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

As provided by the regulations of the Department of Health for Scotland a minimum of three regular inspections were made to each dairy herd in the County. The 41 registered herds, containing approximately 1000 animals, received 124 visits of inspection, during which 3315 cows were clinically examined, whilst 43 visits were made to unregistered premises with a total of 128 clinical examinations.

3321 cows of the grand total of 3443 were cows in milk and the remaining 122 were dry cows.

The general standard of hygiene and dietetics in the County was very good and the dairymen, without exception, received any constructive suggestion amenably.

Clipping and cleaning of udders and hind quarters were carried out more generally and more thoroughly than in previous years.

Facilities for cooling milk were moderately good, but several producers still lack adequate dairy space. This latter fact should receive immediate attention.

There have been no complaints concerning the bulk samples taken as a routine procedure from dairies in the County.

During 1937, 23 cases of suspected tuberculosis were reported by owners; of these 6 only were condemned on clinical examination, the remaining 17 being passed as clinically free from tuberculosis. From the routine inspection of dairies 2 cows were ordered out for tuberculosis.

Bovine Mastitis showed a further decline in case incidence. Fourteen cases were found during inspections and in each instance the affected animal was isolated from the herd as far as was practicable, stall thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and all the secretions from the affected quarters were treated with disinfectants and destroyed.

Sixteen cases of atrophy of one or more quarters were found during inspections and 6 cases of suppurating or traumatic lesions of udder or teats.

Milk samples were taken from 21 cows with lesions of the udder suggestive of tuberculosis, but with one exception, all were negative. However, of these samples seven were reported as unfit for human consumption due to streptococcal and staphylococcal infection. One cow was tuberculin tested under Section 22 of this Act.

The feeding of the dairy stock is very similar to previous years, and consists of bruised oats, bran, cakes (cotton, dairy and linseed), meals (bean, dairy and molassine), dried grains, treacle, with turnips, cabbage, kale, a little beef pulp, hay and straw, the fodder is still being more restricted than in previous years.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER (SCOTLAND), 1930.

The report of work done under this scheme has been already submitted to the Department.

On February 9, 11 cows were tested (double intradermal)—6 at The Ditch and 5 at Muirside—all gave a negative reaction.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1924.

Butchers' Shops.—During the year 78 visits of inspection were made to the 26 butchers' shops in the County.

The amount of diseased and unsaleable meat seized and destroyed as unfit for human consumption was similar to last year and totalled 67 lbs.

No serious cause for complaint arose during the year and any infringements were quickly remedied.

Abattoirs.—Of the 9 slaughterhouses in the County, seven are private and two public, although one of the latter is used by only one retailer. Each slaughterhouse is under the supervision of a detention officer who examines all carcasses slaughtered and reports any abnormality.

The public abattoir in Alloa Burgh is controlled by a resident superintendent who also acts as detention officer.

160 visits were paid to the abattoirs, 75 per cent. of them being to the Alloa Burgh Slaughterhouse.

Comparative Table of Condemned Meat from Slaughterhouses.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1931	9	4	0	16
1932	4	1	1	5
1933	3	13	1	7
1934	5	2	2	27
1935	6	2	2	10
1936	6	2	1	20
1937	4	3	1	15

The quantity of meat condemned in 1937 includes the weight of 8 carcasses slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS, 1894-1935.

Anthrax.—One case of this disease occurred during the year. The carcass was removed to Omoa under police supervision and disinfection was carried out.

A total of 17 sudden deaths in farm animals were investigated during the year and of these 16 were found (on examination of blood smears) to be negative. The positive case is detailed above and was confirmed by the Ministry.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.—As before mentioned 23 suspects were reported under this Order and seven of them were seized.

In all 8 animals were condemned and slaughtered, all suffering from chronic cough with definite clinical symptoms.

The aggregate value of the 8 animals was £52 10s, and compensation paid amounted to £15, an average of £1 17s 6d per animal.

Swine Fever Orders.—Four cases of suspected swine fever were reported, but in no instance was the disease confirmed.

Sheep Scab Order.—No case of suspected sheep scab was reported during the year.

Comparative Table of Milk Supply at The Dovecot Certified Herds.

Muirside :—

	Average No. of Cows and Heifers	Total No. of Gallons	Average Gal- lons per Cow	Average Butter Fat	Highest Daily Yield in Gallons
1934 :	23 Cows	20,884	908	4.1	7
	10 Heifers	7,220	722	4.02	5.2
	per cent				
Total,	33	28,104			
1935 :	28 Cows	25,256	902	3.98	7.8
	10 Heifers	8,260	826	3.99	5.3
	per cent				
Total,	38	33,156			
1936 :	30 Cows	26,850	895	3.90	7.8
	9 Heifers	7,308	812	3.98	5.6
	per cent				
Total,	39	34,158			
1937 :	31 Cows			3.91	7.7
	10 Heifers	33,932	827	3.98	5.8
	per cent				
Total,	41				

The Ditch :—

	Average No. of Cows and Heifers	Total No. of Gallons	Average Gal- lons per Cow	Average Butter Fat	Highest Daily Yield in Gallons
1934 :	23 Cows	23,805	1,035	3.82	7.2
	8 Heifers	6,256	782	3.92	5.3
	per cent				
Total,	31	30,061			
1935 :	24 Cows	21,000	875	3.89	8.0
	6 Heifers	5,856	976	4.29	5.6
	per cent				
Total,	30	26,856			
1936 :	28 Cows	25,200	900	3.94	7.9
	6 Heifers	5,862	974	3.97	5.4
	per cent				
Total,	34	31,062			
1937 :	26 Cows			3.93	7.6
	6 Heifers	29,900	934	3.95	5.2
	per cent				
Total,	32				

APPENDIX I.

Vital Statistics,
Returns of Infectious Diseases, Infantile
Mortality and Tuberculosis for 1937.

TABLE I.

	Births per 1000 population.		Deaths per 1000 population.		Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.		Deaths from Tuberculosis per 1000 population.				Deaths from Epidemic Disease per 1000 population.	
	1937.	Mean of Pre-ceeding 5 years.	1937.	Mean of Pre-ceeding 5 years.	1937.	Mean of Pre-ceeding 5 years.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis).		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		1937.	Mean of Pre-ceeding 5 years.
							1937.	Mean of Pre-ceeding 5 years.	1937.	Mean of Pre-ceeding 5 years.		
County Landward Area	18·3	16·5	11·7	11·2	45	77·8	0·27	0·30	0·09	0·07	0·37	0·55
Alloa Burgh -	15·3	16·6	11·7	13·3	73	89·4	0·37	0·58	0·00	0·12	0·52	0·76
Alva Burgh -	18·0	15·4	14·4	14·7	100	86·7	0·51	0·52	0·00	0·05	0·26	0·52
Tillicoultry Burgh -	14·5	15·0	11·3	14·6	44·4	73·6	0·00	0·33	0·00	0·00	0·32	0·87
Dollar Burgh -	9·6	8·4	22·8	14·6	71·4	14·6	0·00	0·83	0·69	0·14	0·00	0·13
Clackmannanshire -	16·3	15·9	12·5	12·6	64	82·4	0·30	0·47	0·07	0·09	0·43	0·65
Scotland -	17·6	18·0	13·9	13·2	80	80·8	0·56	0·58	0·18	0·19	0·90	0·72

TABLE II.—RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.									
	At all Ages.	At Age—Years.					45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45				
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chickenpox	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever (Undulant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	28	...	7	10	7	4	...	...	28	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	21	1	1	1	...	4	4	10	8	13
Jaundice, Acute Infective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	17	...	3	3	2	2	...	3	9	8
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	65	10	18	8	5	14	7	3	51	14
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	14	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	12	2
Polio-myelitis, Acute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Scarlet Fever	172	1	48	102	14	6	1	...	165	6
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	21	...	...	4	3	11	3	...	13	8
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	25	3	5	9	5	3	...	...	14	11
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Para-Typhoid A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-Typhoid B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (for observation)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	375	25	90	139	37	49	19	16	312	63

Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for the first time during 1937.

NAME OF HOSPITAL OR HOSPITALS IN WHICH CASES WERE TREATED :—

Clackmannanshire Combination Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alloa.	
Tuberculosis Pavilion at Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alloa.	
Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.	
County Hospital, Alloa.	
Stirling Royal Infirmary.	
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.	
East Park Nursing Home, Glasgow.	
Mearnskirk Hospital, Glasgow.	
Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Cripple Children, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh.	
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh.	

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

§ Including Cases removed to Sanatoria, etc.

TABLE III.—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1937.

County of Clackmannan.

	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months	Total.
Chickenpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hydrocephalus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	1	1	1	1	4
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	2
Other Digestive Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	7	1	...	...	...	8
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	5	1	1	1	...	8
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation, Overlaying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total	16	4	4	3	7	34

TABLE IV.—TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1937.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

I.—RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.										Number of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed.
	Under 5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 25		25 and under 35		35 and under 45		Total
	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and under 85	85 and under 95	
Pulmonary*	11
Non-pulmonary	6

* Where a case is notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis it should be included under "Pulmonary" only.

II.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WHICH RECEIVED TREATMENT UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

		NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						In Institutions on December 31.
In Institu- tions on January 1	Admitted during the year. 2	Discharged during the year. 3	Died in the Institutions†		In Institutions on December 31.			
			4	5				
Pulmonary	{ Males	7	10	...	...	5
	{ Females	8	5	1	...	4		
	{ Males	2	1	...	...	1
	{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Non-pulmonary	{ Males	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Females	1	1	...	...	1
	{ Males	...	2	...	...	4
	{ Females	3	5	...	...	2
TOTAL	...	8	33	1	1	17		

† In Column 4 show those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In Column 5 show those who were in final residence under 28 days.

‡ All patients of 15 years and upwards should be classed as Adults.

III.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1937,
WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.
(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed should be included. Persons in Sanatoria, etc., should be included in the figures for the Area in which they have their home residence.)

	NUMBER OF CASES.									
	AGE GROUPS.									
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and under 85	Total
PULMONARY §
1. Sputum not present
2. Sputum present but not examined
3. Sputum examined and invertebrate bacilli found
4. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found
PULMONARY ... Total
NON-PULMONARY.
1. Abdominal
2. Spine
3. Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine)
4. Superficial Glands
5. Lupus
6. Other Parts or Organs
NON-PULMONARY ... Total
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL

§ Persons suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis should be included under "Pulmonary" only.

|| Persons suffering from multiple lesions should be classified according to the site of the principle lesion. No case should be included more than once in the return.

NOTE.—A patient should be retained on the register in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis for at least five years, and in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis for at least three years after complete freedom from symptoms and absence of signs of tuberculosis, except such as are compatible with a healed lesion or lesions.

IV.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1937. WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH
AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.
(Persons dying in Sanatoria, etc., should be included in the figures for the Area in which they had their home residence.)

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	4	5	1	...
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis Of whom:—
Not notified or notified only at or after death
Notified less than 1 month before death
" " from 1 to 3 months "
" " 3 to 6 months "
" " 6 to 12 "
" " 1 to 2 years "
" " over 2 years "
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution

APPENDIX II.

REPORT FOR 1937 ON WORK UNDER
HOUSING ACTS.

Clackmannann County—Landward Area.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected:—

[illegible]

8. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 40 (1) requiring provision of a water supply (a) inside the house, and (b) outside the house

8.	Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 40 (1) requiring provision of a water supply (a) inside the house, and (b) outside the house	(a) Nil
9.	Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year :— (i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 (ii) without such assistance	...	...	...	...	(b) Nil
10.	Number of houses where works were carried out by County Council during year after failure of owners to do so	...	...	...	...	Nil
11.	Number of houses where water supply was provided during year at the instance of County Council without formal notice under Section 40 (1) (i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 (ii) without such assistance	...	...	...	...	Nil
						11
						7
						4

12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14 (1)

12.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14 (1) ...	Nil
13.	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14 (1) ...	Nil
	(a) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 ...	Nil
	(b) without such assistance ...	Nil
14.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by County Council under Section 15 (1) ...	Nil
15.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14 (1) ...	Nil
16.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1) ...	109
17.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1):—	
	(a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit ...	48
	(b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit ...	Nil
	(c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) ...	41
	(d) closing orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) and (4) ...	2
18.	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2):—	
	(i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 ...	1
	(ii) without such assistance ...	Nil
19.	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of County Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 ...	6
	(i) with assistance under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931 ...	6
	(ii) without such assistance ...	Nil
20.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by County Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation ...	Nil
21.	Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced ...	Nil

TABLE II.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1937, on proceedings taken as regards
Inspection, Improvement, and Demolition and Closure of Dwelling-Houses.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928.	ALLOA BURGH	ALVA BURGH	TILLCULTRY BURGH	DOLLAR BURGH
1. No. of dwelling-houses inspected :— (a) during the year, (b) since 1st January, 1931,	119 1069	97 443	43 336	10 146
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation :— (a) during the year, (b) since 1st January, 1931,	67 556	39 226	17 177	2 76
Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.				
3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.				
11. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for erection of which consent of Town Council was given during year in terms of Section one hundred and eleven	(a) Nil (b) Nil	(a) Nil (b) Nil	(a) Nil (b) Nil	(a) Nil (b) Nil
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.				
12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14 (1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14 (1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15 (1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14 (1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1)	20	11	9	Nil
17. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1) :— (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit (c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) (d) closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4)	8 Nil 8 Nil	2 Nil 9 Nil	Nil Nil 9 Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil
18. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2)	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
19. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
20. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

